Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

AND BULLETIN;

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE NATIVE VALE.

Down in a vale of purest green,
Where sunset sings and lovers play,
Where flowers grow and flowers were seen,
To deck the lonely traveller's way:

Just as the dawn begins to rise,
And day was chased by misty night,
A bright like form from chaos arose,
Of gentle mien and aspect bland.

With light and airy step it paced,
Beneath a tall and rounding oak,
Where, as a mask, a cowl was placed,
To which the following spoke.

"Hark! I the concerted vale,
Where peace and happiness abound,
Where grief is not—being is not a wish,
Where holding flowers shed fragrance round!

"This is the tenant resting place,
Here they shall live and here shall be,
Here birds, who've run an earthly race,
Fly over sea and unwieldy sky.

"A few in number, but not many,
That here no mental sin remain,
Unless a bride that married money,
Or one connected for the like."

The youth replied, with accent sweet,
"I will within this vale reside,
Will now with you my office greet,
And from the nine will choose a bride."

The fairy moved her slender wand,
And one by one, advancing slow,
Five lovely brides before him stand,
Of perfect shape and white as snow.

As those nine forms did meet his eye,
The youth did stand, and stood,
Each form in beauty seem'd to vie,
And flatter grew the scene he gat'd.

The fairy then in time to rhyme,
He quickly view'd their various charms,
Then hasten'd to the portioned mine,
And chosen one to be his closing arm.

"Be this the object of my choice,
Be this the maid he cried;
Thou art Selina, mother tongue,
"Be this my own, my lovely bride."

The sister nymes raise a song,
To celebrate the nuptial feast,
The youthful pair are borne along,
To each adieu a plate of rose.

Just as they entered lonely grove,
Where no disturbance could be fear'd,
While talking o'er their holy love,
The spirits of them vanish appeared.

"Moral?" is asking soul;
"Do not thy lovely bride alone,
The beauties of new realm,
Was 'twixt the mortal and the muse?"

It said, and paus'd like air away:
The song was my splendor alone,
And since that happy, happy day,
The youth and muse are ever one!

H. H. S.

Elkton, April 1, 1833.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

LOUISIANA.

The extremely interesting State of Louisiana now sets so many striking points of character, that we shall have great difficulty in confining our subject within our limits, and most necessarily omit some curious particulars, for which we refer our readers to the many works which have been quoted, to whom as heretofore, we must acknowledge ourselves indebted.

This State is in length 240 miles, and in breadth about 200. Since the Spanish government in 1785 the population little exceeded 27,000. In 1810, the number was 76,057; but more than doubled between 1810 and 1830; an extraordinary ratio, but by no means equal to that of some of the Western States. Its present population, in New Orleans, for a great commercial city, is likely to be 150,000 souls by the year 1840, of which a glance at the map will abundantly testify. Taking the length of all the windings of the Mississippi which are navigable, it is within bounds to say, the aggregate would exceed 2000 miles; and the length through rivers pass through the most fertile soils, boundless prairies, fertile bottoms, numerous growing commercial towns and seven governments, and through such a variety of climates that the products of every region are within the reach of the port. It is in fact as if she had 20,000 miles of navigable canal all centering in her bosom.

Probably no State in the Union has a greater body of first rate land, though much of it is at present covered with a heavy forest, forbidding forth new settlements. A proper commencement effort of all the slaves in the State is applied to draining and installing this vast dismal and noxious swamp, would result in the most valuable agricultural district in the world, and also render its commercial city healthy. As the most extensive and valuable of its kind will be taken, when the effects produced will equal the magic of the Arabian Nights. The rich grain crops which present advantage is making rapid strides with its power, and as we have stated, already a dense population.

Generally speaking, Louisiana is one immense plain, divided into pine woods, prairies, alluvians, swamps, and hickory and oak lands. A large proportion of the latter is without any elevation, even sufficient to be called a hill. The pecans, near the gulf, are low, marshy, and in many wet weather inundated; many of them having a cold clay soil, while others are of inky black soil, and are subject to be overflowed. Instances of a use to submit a man's arm. The bottoms are rich, particularly those of the Mississippi and Red River, the fertility of which is sufficiently attested by the prodigious crops of sugar, rice, the luxuriant growth of cane and cotton, and the strength of vegetation in general. A fog rose and a stench arose from the banks of the Mississippi, which were larger than a man's body.

The levee, or embankment of the river, for 40 miles below New Orleans, and 150 miles above; it is more than 20 feet high, and well calculated to form a fine railway. By it the water is prevented from spreading over the cultivated land in the rear, and it is the only part in which it is believed that no part of the world can furnish a parallel case. The levee exhibits something higher on the west than the east side of the river. Here resides the wealth of the Union exhibits a greater amount of business under cultivation, worked by gangs of slaves. Attakapas and Opelousas are the great cane and lily and celebrated for its produce of sugar. Apparently the most valuable, this district also secures the richest cotton land in Louisiana.

The extraordinary fertility of the Mississippi and Red River is well known, and this section is called the paradise of cotton planters. The soil is red, and impregnated with a rich alluvial mud, which it decrees moisture and fertility. Its soil is the same as that which forms the rich grain crops of the Mexican Mountains, and the prairies above through which it runs, and is of a dark and heavy formation.

Wheat and rye do not flourish in Louisiana, upland is the only soil adapted to the cultivation. Barley and oats succeed well; Indian corn is planted as a staple article, but proves a precarious crop, being rusted forward by the heat too rapidly to attain firmness—the middle States have a climate more favorable to its growth. Sweet potatoes have been known to attain the weight of nine pounds. Peas and beans of a different species from that we cultivate, is the favourite food of the blacks, and found on all tables. Irish potatoes are more difficult to cultivate, and when taken out of the ground do not keep; nearly all the northern fruits come to perfection, with the exception of apples, while figs grow almost spontaneously, and precious to much, orange along the whole shore of the gulf, were as abundant as apples in Chester county, and laid under the trees as plentifully for the hogs, or to rot. That winter a severe frost destroyed the trees to the roots, from which they have however again shot up, and in some places again promise well. The lime and the lemon will do denial, be something extensively cultivated in the environs, and will the sea-plant. Rice and tobacco are raised, but cotton and sugar have been found so productive and bring such certain returns, that the attention of the people has been but little awakened to trying experiments. Indigo formerly much cultivated, is now very much abandoned, not only here, but in other States.

Louisiana produces an average annual crop of more than 100,000 hogsheads of sugar, and 1,500,000 gallons of molasses; no cultivation in America yields such a rich harvest as the sugar cane, which is not liable to the diseases either of indigo or cotton. One of the great desiderations on a sugar plantation is to have a fresh water, the boiling being the only nice process, the skim who arrives at a knowledge of the business, and is made principal boiler, is a person of as much consideration among his fellows, and as important in his own eyes, as the President, and very commonly takes the same liberty of patting his subordinates on the back. If a boiler's son is a good rising horse, very probably sends to our great Philadelphia to have his education, and except in the boiling season is as lazy and ignorant as a negro child.

Louisiana contains more slaves in proportion to its population than any other state in the Union, and consequently more limits do not prevail. The mild and humane treatment has been substituted, they confidently, and, probably, with reason, form an interesting one to know what will be the ultimate result. The great cotton plantations have three or four hundred acres in one enclosure, in which twenty or more ploughs may be seen making three straight furrows a mile in length, and appraising regularity, through fields as level as a garden.

The prairie land of Louisiana is of great extent, bounded by the Mississippi, which bounded the general name of Attakapas, are the first which occur west of the Mississippi, and the traveller emerging from the forest finds himself in a noble and cheerful plain, and feels the cool and salubrious air of the prairie. Long before you spread out like a map is an immense tract of beautiful country, containing 10,000 square miles, inhabitants all situating by agriculture. In others, the occupation of the people is that of shepherds, who number their cattle by thousands. These prairies have a gentle and imperceptible slope to the waters of the gulf, and every where furnish in wet marshes, occasionally overflowed, and covered with a rank growth of cane, in which reside multitudes of animals whose habits and customs have been little examined. In some parts of these prairies there are mounds at intervals of timber lands, which look as if planted out by the hand of man, and are called islands. Around the Opelousas prairie little cotton is raised, the people preferring to buy their cotton, bread and sheep all which find a market at New Orleans. Some years since there were of this region, numbered more than 15,000 head of horned cattle, and 2,000 horses and mules. It is the Arcadia of the country, where simplicity and good feelings reign predominant.

New Orleans is thus accurately described would fill a good sized newspaper—we can only glance at its most prominent features. It is on the west shore of the Mississippi, in a deep and crescent bend, 105 miles from the Balize by the meanders of the river, and 95 in a direct line. It contains 1,000 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, and 1,300 below the mouth of the Missouri. It is about intermediate between Mexico and Boston, though the course of the river renders it a good deal nearer to the former than the latter. The most important advantages this city possesses is a commercial point of view, are unrivalled in extent and value. The Mississippi, from the sea, and yet well situated for defence. It has probably a better harbor for the large ocean navigation above it as any other city on the globe. Vessels can lie in the river with perfect safety. The city was formerly built of wood, but is now constructed of brick, since the yellow fever of 1822, which presents the appearance of a French or Spanish town, rather than an American city. The streets are wide, and the houses, differs little from our other Atlantic cities. The population is nearly equally divided, 46,000 by 139, covered with hollow tiles, and supported by columns (which is an imposing feature); at the niches and recesses are the figures of saints, in appropriate dresses after the fashion of Catholic countries, and in the upper part of the building, which is the very centre of business, the stones are laid in finely wrought mosaic pavements, surrounded by Levee street, and in rattle of carriages and the hum of business, more stirring, and at least sleep beneath your feet; you are in the midst of life, and yet there reigns here a perpetual tranquility. The Presbyterian church is of brick, and a handsome building; an Episcopal and Methodist church, and a Jewish synagogue for worship are the remaining conspicuous religious edifices. The French Catholics externally is by no means handsome, though the interior a ornamental. The American Theatre is in better style than any other in the Union, except that of Boniface upon the passer by. A charity hospital, which is in high repute, is open to all strangers, has probably sheltered more misery and children, and consequently more relief.

The college is well endowed, but not yet eminent for its learning. A convent of Ursiline nuns, under the direction of the Catholics, for the rudiments of learning. The Female Orphan Asylum, under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal Society, and several other respectable institutions of learning. The Jesuit's College is not neglected. A Library for the poorer classes has recently been opened, but the Public Library, which is open to all, is the best. The Athenæum, near the gulf, are low, marshy, and in many weather inundated; many of them having a cold clay soil, while others are of inky black soil, and are subject to be overflowed. Instances of a use to submit a man's arm. The bottoms are rich, particularly those of the Mississippi and Red River, the fertility of which is sufficiently attested by the prodigious crops of sugar, rice, the luxuriant growth of cane and cotton, and the strength of vegetation in general. A fog rose and a stench arose from the banks of the Mississippi, which were larger than a man's body.

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FOREIGN VARIETIES.

A MAN THAN STARVE RATHER OF STEALING.—It is one thing to write a good speech, and another to speak one. This Lord was thundered a few years since at a neighboring constituency, and a number of persons severely hurt received an unwitting dose of lead with a splendid "go" over the head, through the ears of the Aristocrat. The day of course came on, when the prisoner was to be put to the bar, and to the dock, and find purposed a splendid solution to rescue Sardis. The Judge's presence was announced, and he was to be unimpeachable; the troops were drawn out in a line, all eyes were turned upon the Judge's entrance, who advanced towards the soldiers, holding the glistening gift in his hand, and the Colonel called out the word of address of the giver. All men were intent to hear the speech and reply. The Judge's lips were moved, and he had proved a treacherous guardian of her treasure. The Colonel approached, thanked him and received the donation, but all his speech was, "Colonel, there's the key and here's the sword." Everybody observe to ply, "Aye, is that the jug?—footmen.

Night and Day. Telegraphs in France.—A paper has been laid before the Academy of Sciences by a savant, (Messrs. Foucault and Col) for improving the electric communications to such an extent, that the light will be able to transmit intelligence an immense distance at any moment of the night or day. The plan has been already calculated for the conveyance of commercial intelligence. A million of francs will be allotted according to the conqueror's calculation, to establish a full correspondence by the electric telegraph with the following places: Havre, Calais, Lille, Strasbourg, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and Nantes. The annual expenses they calculated at 300,000 francs, but the projector assures would not exceed 100,000.

Four men of mutton.—A leg of mutton, in the last stage of emigration, is sometimes (in Scotland) dwelled, or otherwise prepared for the table, and is then called the familiar title of "a poor man or mutton," or more briefly "a poor man." It is called by the Frenchmen in his Dictionary, that a Scotch nobleman starving in Paris or London, after a long journey, was met by one of his landlord what he would please to have, answered with a yawn, "I dare say I could eat a bit of a poor man." "A bit of what?" inquired the landlord. "Why, of a poor man," was the reply. "Stop. "The Lord have care of my poor soul!" cried the landlord, and ran down to the cellar and told the man to the bottom; nor could he be prevailed upon, till the plaintiff was explained to him, and Sandman's value, to make his appearance again in the parlour.

An action was tried last week at the Lincoln assizes brought by Mr. Hopkins, the well known Lincoln land, against a farmer named Gee, for trespassing on his grounds, in which the Champion obtained one farthing damages!

Eighty Years and Inhabitants of Britain.—According to the Welsh Triads, the people of Wales and Britain was known was *Gint Brython*, the son-descended green race. Such is the account that they have been prophesied. The Bee no defends no people who cannot defend themselves. It was a saying of the lasting that Wellington, the great poet of his age, poured forth a lofty strain, when, after a long and weary year labour towards the coast of France, and the "the spur of victory" which appeared to be in his own day; for there is scarcely a section of the country which does not contain the name of some one of the inhabitants of Great Britain were a martyrs people, a branch of those whom the Romans called the Silures and the Lucius Cuitel; a nation which the Caledonian, or, more properly, the Cymry, who are in the same tongue to this day. According to tradition, which there is no cause for impugning, the Silures were left on the Summer country, but by way of the Holy of Germain ocean.—*London Literary Gazette.*

Patronage in India.—East India patronage is exercised solely in the crown, partly in the directors, and partly in the Governor and Council of each presidency selection. The Board of Control has legally no share in the distribution of Indian patronage; though it exercises, the President of the Board, by an arrangement with the Court of Directors, has a right to name to one of one of the chiefs, or double that of a director. The patronage exercised in India amounts to a very large share of the whole; but the distribution of it is carried on by the presidency sent home, and it is liable to be frequently scrutinized by the Court of Proprietors. Patronage is regulated on the principle of seniority at the Indies, and by merit at home. Whether it is better that merit, as particular exigences may require; but it is generally considered to be a principle which should be confined to individuals within the presidency. No public responsibility attaches to the act of appointment. Directors; nor do the votes prescribed operate upon the exercise of it any more than the mere fact of their obtaining competent persons operates upon the disposal of the patronage in government at home and abroad. The amount of patronage is necessarily fluctuating, but being regulated by the number of the civil servants, arising from casualties or other causes. The number of the civil servants in the Bengal presidency is calculated at 1,100 or 1,350. In the event of the patronage being taken away from the Court of Directors, a pecuniary compensation has been suggested.

Increase of Slavery in Cuba.—Mr. Macgregor, of Glasgow, who has been making the tour of the Brazils and Prince, West Indies, and the United States, the Editor of the Glasgow Courier, that "Cuba is increasing in wealth and prosperity beyond all the rest of the islands." says he, "most valuable returns of that island, and also Puerto Rico. The exports of Cuba, in 1836 only, exported in 1836, was in round numbers, 1,000,000 hhds. and the duties paid on the importation, by corporations, was in (1828 and 1829) two years, 770,000 Puro Rico is equally thriving and improving. An immense African slave trade is carried on through the island of St. Thomas's to supply the wants of the Cuba with Africans. Ten, and even twelve, African slaves ships there be seen in the harbour of St. Thomas's together, taking their African cargoes, and frequently waiting the arrival of ships from the coast of Africa Cuba with the articles which are necessary to complete.

The Dauphiness, of Grenoble, gives the following account of a murder and the subsequent execution exposure of one of the intended victims: "On the night of Near Moirans, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Bonemazin, accompanied by his daughter, left the young girl, was attacked by three robbers. While the first was executing with the knife the crime for which he is condemned, the second, and to himself, in hopes of meeting with something to steal, he thought he heard a noise behind him, and turned round to see a woman, to whom also related the fact, and screamed to her husband to come to her assistance. At the cry of her of her father. It was, however, night; the woman heard the first blow struck on her husband's head, and the knife prevailed upon her to lie down on a wretched bed. A short time afterwards the girl heard the cries of her husband her father entered, and the girl being still awake, heard them arranging the bodies in the room, and the poor child, and it was accordingly lighted—throughout of the house, and the door which was in front of the house, and the door which was in front of the house, and the door which was in front

THE MARKETS.

Carefully corrected for this paper.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl from wagons,	5 50
RYE do. do. do.	3 50
WHEAT, per bushel,	1 40
RYE, do.	80
CORN, per bushel,	69
CLOVER SEED, per bushel,	none.
TIMOTHY SEED, do.	none.
HEMP do.	none
BARLEY, Good, do.	65
FLAXSEED, do.	1 65
OATS, from wagons, do.	40
WHISKEY, do. per gallon, in hhds.	30
do. do. do. in bbls.	31½
COTTON, per lb.	11
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	11
EGGS, per dozen,	9
SALT, Ground, per bushel,	30
do. fine do.	50
LARD, per lb. Western,	8
TALLOW, do.	8½
FRESH BEEF,	10
HAMS, Western, per lb.	9
BACON, do. do.	11
BEESWAX do.	19
LINSEED OIL, do.	90
FEATHERS, do.	40
COMMON WOOL, washed,	[illegible]
HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	22 to 31
LEATHER, SOLE,	12 to 14
LUMBER—White Pine boards, per 1000 ft.	$13 to 26
Yellow Pine,	13 to 29
Oak, joists,	13 to 24
Hemlock, do.	11 to 12
Shingles,	6 to 7
	16 to 23

Sales of Stocks, at the Philadelphia Stock and Exchange Board.

			Par
$400 City, 5 per cent.	1848	111½	100
1370 Lehigh 6 per cent.	1838	105½	100
18000 do. 5 do.	1840	100½	100
200 do. 6 do.	1839	100½	100
1200 Ches. & Del. Canal, 6 per ct.	1837	102½	100
1000 do. do. do. loan,	1846	105½	100
1900 Pennsylvania, 5 per cent.	1854	112	100
2000 do. do.	1841	106½	100
29 shares Bank of the U. States,		114½	100
70 do. do. do.		114½	100
55 do. do. do.		114½	100
260 do. do. do.		114	100
130 do. Bank of Louisville,		111	100
54 do. Girard Bank,		1¼	10
216 do. do.		66½	50
230 do. Moyamensing Bank,		60	50
30 do. do. do.		43½	93
48 do. Farmers and Mechanics Bank,		42	25
11 do.		68½	50
110 do. Mech. & Manuf. Bank, Pittsburg,		15¼	50
42 do. Manufacturers & Mechanics Bank,		11½	5
17 do. Philadelphia Bank,		33½	33
49 do. do.		114	100
16 do. Mechanics Bank,		113½	100
126 do. do.		35½	35
9 do. Bank of Penn Township,		35½	35
10 do. Schuylkill Bank,		542	400
9 do. Chesapeake and Del. Canal,		52	35
20 do. Delaware Insurance,		120	200
12 do. Pennsylvania Life Insurance,		49½	40
59 do. Marine Insurance,		58	50
100 do. Schuylkill Navigation,		77	60
100 do. do. do.		121½	50
72 do. Newcastle Rail Road,		122	50
100 do. Tuscon		41	25
2 do. Philadelphia Arcade,		25	20
30 do. Camden and Amboy Rail Road,		50	100
		$56	adv.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, May 25, 1833.

We have before us numerous complaints of the irregular receipt and sometimes of the frequent failure of our packages of papers, in various parts of the country. While we adopt every precaution which careful direction and packing can require, it would seem impossible for us to follow the progress of every package, after it is delivered into the Philadelphia Post Office. The bundle for Cape May Court House, N. J., has failed three weeks in succession; that for Pawtucket, R. I., the same number of times; and the package for Milton, Ky., has miscarried even oftener. We hope, if this notice should meet the eye of any Postmaster on these routes, they will second our incessant endeavors to see that our subscribers in the country are regularly and *carefully* supplied with their papers. We understand that the bags containing all newspapers and periodicals, *except daily papers*, after leaving this city at noon, on Saturday, are suffered to remain the whole of Sunday at Trenton, to wait the regular transportation line on Monday. These bags contain the papers for all our subscribers in the eastern states, who are thus kept a whole day at least, and frequently much longer, out of their papers, in consequence of an arrangement, the justice and utility of which we are at a loss to conjecture. Other publishers in this city, receive complaints like ourselves, which they are unable to remedy. The huge newspaper mail seems to have grown up to a bulk which the present post office capacities are not equal to grapple with, while subscribers are required to pay postage with as much promptness as if the Department performed its duty towards them. We shall, however, keep a vigilant lookout, and apply the proper remedy whenever in our power. We believe a gross infraction of the post office laws occur daily, by thus carrying newspapers in slow transportation wagons, while the contractor is bountifully paid for carrying them in the fast mail.

A subscriber at Frankfort, Beaver county, Pa. complains to us that the Postmaster at that place, gets the first reading of his paper; and when it is handed to him, it is so mutilated as to be unfit for use. We wish the postmaster would subscribe himself, and save us the trouble of writing to Washington.

The editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, in speaking of the fire department of that city, mentions that they have two fire engines made in Philadelphia, which, however, are decidedly inferior in strength and power to those manufactured by mechanics of that place. At a recent trial of the force of the several engines, those from Philadelphia could not discharge water within thirty feet as far as the Cincinnati engines. The editor should have stated to what distance their engines can force water, so that we might know the calibre of their best. Probably those they received from this city are small, and much inferior to those now in use. We believe we can make better fire engines in Philadelphia, than can be made in any other city, and we *know* that our firemen are more expert and active.

A sober and industrious Irishman, about 35 years of age, named Bartholomew Crowley, in the employ of the publisher of this paper, was drowned near Smith's Island on Sunday afternoon. He had gone to the Island, after a hard week's work, for the purpose of bathing, and after being in the water for some time, found himself exhausted, and unable to get back, in consequence of the strength of the current. His cries for assistance brought to his relief a fellow workman, who supported him in the water for some time, but finding his own life also endangered, he was obliged reluctantly to make for the Island alone, which he reached with much difficulty.

Sunday, 19th instant, was the anniversary of the DARK DAY, which a number of years ago, spread such consternation throughout New England. The darkness it is said, on that occasion was so great, that a white sheet of paper could not be seen, even at the distance of a few inches only.

We learn that on Tuesday last, a family in the district of Kensington, consisting of a mother and her three daughters, were suddenly seized, soon after dinner, with violent vomiting, which continued for several hours. A physician being called in, the mother and two children were relieved, but the youngest child sunk under the effects of the excitement. It appeared, on investigation, that they had all eaten pot-pie for dinner, which had been cooked some days previous, and had turned sour. The physician ascribed the calamity to this cause.

An old and respectable citizen of Somerset county, named GILLIAN LICHTENBERGER, was run over by the mail stage, about three miles from Somerset, on Friday of week before last, and so seriously injured that he died in a day or two after. Mr. L. was walking in the road, ahead of the stage, and was halloed to by the driver, but being partially deaf, the warning was of no avail. An effort was made by the driver to stop his horses, but the stage was going down hill, and it proved unavailing. The old gentleman was 81 years of age, and the progenitor of 12 children, 91 grand children, and 44 great grand children.

A Geological survey of Maryland, has been ordered to be made by the legislature of that state. It is to be prosecuted under the direction of the Governor and Council, who are also authorised to have collected information, with a view to the publication of a complete Geographical and Topographical chart of the State. For these duties John W. Alexander, Esq. civil engineer, Professor Ducatel, of the University of Maryland, and Philip T. Taylor, of Baltimore, have been named.

Dubufe's two paintings, the *Temptation of Adam*, and the *Expulsion from Paradise*, now under exhibition at the Masonic Hall, in this city, possess much merit, as the work of a skilful artist, and the subjects delineated, none can regard with indifference. If our judgment of paintings be correct, these pictures are fine productions; they are beautiful, delicate, and chaste in conception, and unite in the execution a boldness of relief and power of light and shade, which stamp a high degree of excellence upon the blendings of truth and poetry of the artist.

The *Temptation* is the more agreeable picture of the two. The grace and loveliness of Eve is beyond description—she is the soul of poetry—all simplicity and loveliness. She is represented as reclining upon Adam, and placing in his hand—unconsciously to him—the forbidden fruit. The attitude of Adam is lofty and noble, but he looks upon his fair angel with an expression of pure, devoted and unsullied love. In the finish of this picture, there is much delicacy, harmony and beauty.

The *Expulsion* is of a different character. The forbidden fruit has been eaten, and even the elements seem to know the fatality of the act. The sea rolls and roars, the lightning plays around, the tree is riven by a thunder bolt from heaven, and Adam and Eve are prostrate with shame and fear. The tempter, with a lurid face, is represented in the back ground, evidently satisfied with the situation of his victims. These incidents are in good keeping with the whole painting, and the pictorial representation is calculated deeply to impress the mind of the beholder.

We understand that Col. Peter Albright, commander of the 84th Regiment, P. M. which on Monday made a fantastical parade, was on Tuesday arrested by his superior officers of the Division, for permitting unsoldier-like conduct, upon the part of his men while under drill. He was notified that he would be tried for the offence by a Court Martial, shortly to be organized.

Martial law may be against Col. Albright, but we are disposed to believe that the voice of the community will be with him. Our present militia laws, require, it is true, the citizen to parade and drill, but both the letter and spirit of the system, have been constantly violated since its enactment; as no one will pretend to say that our ordinary parades and drills, have been or are strictly in accordance with the statute. They have generally been ridiculous exhibitions, vexatious to the peaceable inhabitant, and productive of great injustice and much evil to society, and it is questionable whether the law altogether is not "more honored in the breach than in the observance."

The present law, moreover, is essentially defective, and its fulfilment to the letter would fail in accomplishing the desired object, laudable as it may be. This fact was entirely apparent to the House of Representatives, at its late session, and the sections requiring public parades of the militia, were repealed by a large vote, there being not one voice raised in favor of their continuance. In the Senate, however, General Rogers, chairman of the Committee on the Militia System, reported against the bill, for which it is difficult to assign any substantial reason, excepting that the General and some of his military contemporaries were partial to military titles, and unwilling to abolish them. Consequently the bill was lost, though all the delegates from the city and county of Philadelphia, labored in its behalf.

We say, therefore, that it can be no offence not to observe a law, the injunctions of which it is impossible to fulfil.

We have been shown some specimens, of the Penmanship from the pupils of *Mr. John Curran's Writing School*, which do credit to the Teacher, who is well qualified, if we may judge from the elegant pieces of penmanship, ornamental and plain, to teach by *example* as well as by precept.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—Gen. MICHAEL W. ASH, to be an alderman of the city Philadelphia, in the place of BENJAMIN S. BONSALL, resigned.

LITERARY NOTICES.

BOOK OF NATURE.

In the course of next week the first number of this periodical will be issued, containing ten elegant plates of Natural History, one of which will be handsomely colored. The contents of the number will be as follows:—

Plate 1. ORNITHOLOGY—figures, Crow, Blackbird, Bald Grakle, Dial Grakle, King Bird of Paradise, Greater Bird of Paradise, Golden Bird of Paradise, Tody.

Plate 2. ORNITHOLOGY—figures, Common Tropic Bird, Red-tailed Tropic Bird, Marbled Grebe, Black-throated Diver, Chinese Diver, Horned Grebe.

Plate 3. CONCHOLOGY—figures, Paper Nautilus, Nautilus pompilius.

Plate 4. ENTOMOLOGY—figures, five species of Butterflies.

Plate 5. QUADRUPEDS—figures, Arabian Camel, Bactrian Camel.

Plate 6. ICHTHYOLOGY—figures, four species of the Old Wife Fish.

Plate 7. BOTANY—figures, twelve species of the twenty-four classes, arranged by Linnæus.

Plate 8. AMPHIBIA—figures, Boa Constrictor, Embroidered Boa, Garden Boa.

Plate 9. CRUSTACEA—figures, four varieties of the Lobster.

Plate 10. VERMES—Magnificent Tubularia.

"FRANKENSTEIN, or the Modern Prometheus," is the title of a new novel, just published, by Messrs. Carey Lea & Blanchard. It is from the pen of Mary M. Shelly, the relict of the lamented Shelly, and a lady who wields a powerful pen. The work is distinguished by originality, singular incidents, beautiful and chaste writing. It will add considerably to the reputation of the talented authoress.

Carey & Hart have just published, "Our Island"—comprising Forgery, a tale, and the Lunatic, a tale, a work which possesses, according to the London Monthly Magazine, a variety of incidents and character and much humor. The author states his object, in the publication of these volumes, to be the illustration of some striking defects, in English jurisprudence.

The editors of the Boston Gazette, have in press, and will publish with all convenient expedition, a full report of the trial of the Rev. Mr. Avery, charged with the murder of Sarah M. Cornell, with the arguments of counsel, &c. It will be reported by Benjamin M. Hallett, Esq. and is expected to occupy from one to two hundred pages. The editors solicit orders for the work.

An English translation of "Memoirs of Hortense Beauharnais, duchess of St. Leu, ex-Queen of Holland," has been published by Key & Biddle, of this city. It is comprised in a 12mo. of 250 pages. The work contains many deeply interesting incidents, calculated to excite the feelings, and to call into action the sympathies of the human heart.

Messrs. Key & Biddle, have just published, from the English edition, a new novel, called "WACOUSTA, or the Prophecy, a tale of the Canadas." It is from the pen of the author of *Ecarte*, a work which obtained much popularity. The prominent scenes in the novel are laid in the Canadas, and a number of the aborigines of our country are introduced as characters. The novel is well written, and will be found highly entertaining.

ZOHRAB THE HOSTAGE.—By the author of Hajji Baba, is the title of a new novel, just published by the Harpers of New York, and for sale by French & Perkins of this city. The author is an accomplished scholar and an able writer, and in sketching illustrations of Persian character, manners and scenery, he has been eminently successful in rendering his pages interesting. The character of the tyrannic Shah, is well maintained throughout, and the abject servility of those around him, depress society and association, if the intercourse of life in that country, may be so termed, in bold colours. We anticipate that Zohrab will become a popular work.

COBBETT'S COTTAGE ECONOMY, has been republished in New York, in a very neat form. It is designed as a kind of Farmer's Manual, containing observations on the brewing of beer, making of bread, keeping of cows, pigs, bees, poultry, &c. and upon all other matters deemed useful in the family of the working man. It also contains instructions for erecting and using ice houses—and an appendix, under the head of the *Poor Man's Friend*, a very spirited article on the oppressions of the English Poor. The work is for sale in this city by E. C. Mielke, No. 21 Minor street.

The second number of the *Christian Library*, a work published semi-monthly by Messrs. Key & Biddle, was laid on our table this week. It contains a continuation of the *History of the Reformed Religion in France*, by the Rev. EDWARD SMEDLEY.

It is stated by a writer in a recent number of the Galenian, that new and valuable discoveries of lead ore have been made upon the east bank of the Mississippi river, between the Platte and Grant Rivers, in Iowa county, M. T. The ore is said to be of the best quality, found in large bodies, and over an extensive tract of country. Among the most valuable discoveries, is a horizontal cave, the entrance of which is about 150 feet above the level of the river. It is from two to four feet wide, and from six to nine feet high. From this cave, 400,000 pounds of lead ore have been taken, with little labour; and the operation was still continued. The land is of the best quality, and covered with timber. A town, called Van Buren, (which name has also been given to the mines and cave adjacent,) has been laid out, and that part of the country rapidly increasing in population.

The punishment of lashing the bare back, is still continued in some of the Southern states. In a late number of the Fayetteville N. C. Observer, we notice the trial, at a recent superior court, of several slaves, upon whom lashes were ordered to be inflicted.—Negro Sandy, belonging to Mr. Donald McGilvrey, was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to receive 39 lashes, promptly at the time, and 39 more, on a subsequent Friday. Joel Jones, another negro, convicted of stealing a gold watch, was ordered to receive 39 lashes, and be imprisoned until the court costs were paid. Joshua Wynn, found guilty of forgery, was sentenced to stand one hour in the pillory, and to undergo six month's imprisonment.

The Kingston, (U. C.) Spectator of the 22d ult. notices the arrival at that place, on the preceding evening, of the splendid American steam boat United States, Captain Vanderwater, from Ogdensburgh, which place it had left at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d. She was crowded with passengers and freight, and appeared to be in excellent order. After a stay of about an hour, she left Kingston, for Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, and the head of the lake, expecting to stop again on her return, on the following Thursday.

RAIL-ROAD TO BALTIMORE.—A plan of the proposed rail road from this city to Baltimore, to commence about six miles from Coatesville, on the Columbia Rail Road, and thence continued by the Oxford Rail Road to Port Deposit, where it will connect with a road now under contract from that place to Baltimore, has just been published in this city. From an examination of the country, it seems that the route has many prominent advantages, which cannot fail to render investments in the stock, profitable. The only division of the route not yet commenced, is that lying between the Columbia Rail-Road and Port Deposit. To commence and finish this a company has been incorporated, and the stock was offered at public sale, on Wednesday last.

It is said this Rail-road can be made at a very moderate expense, owing to the peculiar adaptation of the ground to the purpose. In the whole distance, about thirty-one miles, there is not a single stream to cross, and but little excavation and embankment will be required in any part of the route. The line throughout, it is believed, can be kept open the whole year through, and as there appears to be a probability that much transportation can be obtained for the road, the project seems likely to prove a lucrative one.

The Arkansas Gazette notices that the Commissioners appointed by the Government for settling difference, making treaties, &c. with the Indians, have succeeded in removing the cause of quarrel between the Cherokees and Creeks, relative to boundaries. It has been arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. An arrangement has also been made with the Creeks for a portion of their lands for the future residence of the Seminoles of Florida, who will form a separate part of the Creek nation. The latter tribe will commence removing next autumn.

A treaty with the Osages, by which this tribe are to remove some one or two hundred miles north west of their present location, to make room for other Indians which the Government designs shall occupy their present lands, is now under consideration. At a late Council of the Nation a majority were disposed to accept the terms proposed by the Commissioners, but as some dissatisfaction was feared from those of the tribe who were not present, it was deemed advisable to defer a final decision until fall. The Commissioners anticipated that they will then be able to make an amicable arrangement which will meet the views of all parties.

Gov. Stokes and Mr. Shermerhorn, two of the Commissioners are about to proceed to the Missouri river, to make treaties with some of the Indians, in that quarter. In September, they will meet Judge Ellsworth, the other Commissioner, at Fort Gibson, and under an escort proceed to hold council with the Pawnees, Camanche, and other roving parties, towards the Rockey Mountains. All the tribes with whom the Commissioners so far have had communication, appear to be desirous of cultivating a good understanding with our government.

A man was arrested in Albany, on Wednesday last, charged with having taken upon himself, without authority, the prerogatives of a watchman. He had been detected in going about the city, dressed and armed as a watchman, and in several instances he had arrested respectable and peaceable citizens whom he refused to release, without a handsome fee. When detected a number of articles of stolen goods were found in his possession. His name is Smith, an old offender.

The St. John City Gazette, of May 9th, states that on the previous Friday, an inquest was held on the skeleton of an infant, found concealed in the attick story of a house in Nelson street, and a verdict of "*Murder*" was returned. The premises had recently been occupied by a Mrs. Irving, as a boarding house, who with her family had sailed for New York, a few days previous to the discovery of the skeleton.

THEATRICAL.

The opera of *Fra Diavola* has been performed at the Chesnut Street Theatre, several evenings this week, with decided success. The piece possesses much interest, and the songs, duets and choruses have great merit. Miss Hughes, Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Reynoldson perform in the play, all vocalists of the first order.

The committee appointed by a town meeting of citizens, to make arrangements for a benefit for the veteran Cooper, have fixed upon Monday, June 11th as the night of performance. It will be given at the Chesnut Street Theatre, and the entertainments will be such as cannot fail to secure a full house. Mr. and Miss Kemble, Mr. Wood, Mr. Scott, Mr. Wemyss, Mr. Murdock, Mr. Hamblin, Miss Vincent, Miss Hughes, Mrs. Duff, and many other eminent performers, have kindly volunteered their services.

The price of tickets is fixed at two dollars each, and no distinction will be made between the boxes and pit. The number of tickets sold will be limited to the number of persons who can conveniently be seated in the house, but individuals who may wish to contribute more than the price of one or more tickets, may subscribe any amount they please, and the funds so raised will be appropriated to the same object. Books for this purpose are now opened at the Merchants' Coffee House and the Athenæum, at which places tickets may also be procured.

In one of our late English papers, we notice a proclamation of King William, issued in consequence of petitions from his subjects in Jamaica, praying for the expulsion of all Baptist Ministers from the Island. In resolution adopted at a general meeting, they charge the Baptists with having urged their slaves on to violence and rebellion, and with having thrown a fire-brand into the Island, calculated to produce "murder, rape and arson." His majesty, however, seems by his proclamation to have a due regard, to the spiritual instruction of his colonial subjects, and instead of granting the prayer of the petitioners, he extends countenance and protection to the Baptist ministers and teachers, and threatens with severe punishment, those who offer to treat them with violence.

Two more individuals have been committed to the jail at Steubenville, Ohio, for attempting to pass counterfeit money. The bills were $5, on the Bank of Virginia, payable at the office of Discount and Deposit, at Danville, in that state. They had also $10 bills on the same bank. In that jail there are now six persons, on a charge of counterfeiting. There are four in the jail of Wheeling, and so many in those of other places as to lead to the supposition of the existence of a large counterfeit confederacy; to break up which, and save the industrious dealer, the law must be peremptory and severe.

On Friday night, the 17th instant, the pocket book of a Mr. Hilson was abstracted from his skirt pocket in the lecture room of the Museum at Albany, by a person whom Mr. H., having just missed it, saw "outward bound" amid the entering crowd. He immediately pursued him, and charged him with the theft, but received a violent blow in the face from the accused, who was now observed by Mr. Seymour, of the Bank, to throw a pocket book from him, which Mr. Hilson recognized as his. The person was then arrested, convicted on Saturday, and sentenced to 60 days imprisonment.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We have before us a number of communications in prose and poetry, which will receive attention, at as early a day as possible, without the formality of a notice.

ERRATUM.—In the advertisement of *The National Library* last week, for "Bache's American Practice of Medicine," read Beach's, &c.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

May 17.—Received from		*Received from*	
E. V. Learned, jr.	$5 00	Isaac Price, Esq.	15 00
Dr. S. D. Handy,	2 75	Nathan Rice, Esq.	2 00
L. M. Smith,	1 00	J. P. King, Esq.	4 00
G. D. King,	2 00	Jonathan Nye, Esq.	3 00
Wilie Dixon,	1 00	Thos Hall, Esq.	5 00
Tell Holliday, Tale &	5 00	E. Dean, Esq.	2 00
Jos. R. Wimberly,	5 00	J. Bracken per Ald. B.	4 44
Jonathan Marston,	2 00	postage 37 cents.	
R. J. Campbell, Esq.	5 00	Alston B. Estes,	10 00
Jas. Southwick, Esq.	2 00	Mary S. Jackson,	5 00
W. H. Worthington,	2 00	R. M. Rosebrough,	2 50
May 18.		L. S. Webb,	2 00
William Howell,	5 00	*May 22.*	
Thomas Mosseg,	10 00	Samuel Havey,	2 00
Nelson Traweek,	5 00	Samuel F. Allen,	2 00
J. J. Borden, Esq.	5 00	M. E. De Witt, Esq.	2 00
Wm. Orr, Esq.	8 00	John Stearns, Esq.	5 00
E. M. Davis, Esq.	5 00	S. Winchester, Esq.	5 00
Isaac Pearson, Esq.	5 00	W. D. Ewing, Esq.	2 00
Henry Bryan,	2 00	W. O'Brient, (nett)	2 62½
Oliver Hamlin, Esq.	6 00	M. A. Clewborn,	9 00
May 20.		Joshua Russell, Esq.	5 00
Azor Abell,	12 00	*May 23.*	
James Stewart,	2 00	Albert L. Prindle,	3 00
Robert Parry,	2 00	Jos. M. Hutchinson,	2 00
E. S. Hassall, Esq.	5 00	Emanuel Sampson,	2 50
J. Beebe, Esq.	1 00	Lewis Boisnot, Esq.	2 00
Sam. Lawrence, Esq.	5 00	Benj. Webb, Esq.	6 00
Edw. Stabler, Esq.	2 00	Sam. Lecompte, Esq.	2 00
J. A. M'Bane, Esq.	2 50	Wm. M'Donald, Esq.	5 00
Chas. Minot, Esq.	5 00	Thos. Woodruff, Esq.	5 00
J. Nicholson, Esq.	10 00	J. Eli Gregg, Esq.	2 50
Sam. Calvert, Esq.	6 00	Thos. M'Carty, Esq.	2 00
Aaron Watson, Esq.	2 00	J. B. Forbett, Esq.	5 00
Chas. J. Burnett, Esq.	5 00	Alan. Scribner, Esq.	5 00

A committee of sixteen members of the Harmony Society, at New Philadelphia, Beaver county, have published in the Westmoreland Argus, a long statement of the causes which led to the late rupture and quarrel in the congregation. They allege, primarily, that their stewards, George and Frederick Rapp, have violated most of their contracts, and pursued, towards their congregation, an open system of dishonesty. They give many specific instances of cunning and fraud, and state that every offer made by them for an honorable adjustment of their disputes, was repulsed with scorn by the Rapps, one of whom—George—kept his house guarded, and forcibly expelled those who went peaceably to demand satisfaction. They allege against the Rapps also the following crimes—breaking the seals of letters, and keeping them totally concealed—executing counterfeit powers of attorney, to draw money in Germany, of *deceased* persons, as though they were yet living—suffering or encouraging false oaths, abusing the sick, lewdness, abusing religion for avaricious purposes, execrations, blasphemies—for compelling people to vote according to their dictation—fraud with respect to taxes, &c., &c. In conclusion they give notice that they intend to bring the Rapps to justice, and they say, in so doing, they will expose a system of iniquity and tyranny, for years practised by the Rapps upon the Harmonites, more disgraceful "than has ever been known in Europe, where despots and princes enslave and abuse their subjects."

Frederick Rapp, in a communication to the editor of the Beaver Argus, under date of 16th inst., declares the recent statements, in relation to himself and his brother George, made by a committee of the Harmonite Society, to be "false and malicious libels." He requests the public to suspend their opinion in regard to the matter contained in those libels, as the whole business is about to undergo a judicial investigation.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Under an arrangement made with the full consent of the present Board of Trustees, of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa., the buildings, land, library, apparatus and other property of that institution, have been transferred to a joint committee of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, acting in behalf of those bodies. This transfer has been made, from a laudable desire on the part of the Trustees, to place the College again in a flourishing situation, and with a belief and confidence that in the hands of the Methodist Society, it may be made eminently serviceable in promoting the cause of education and literature generally. By the joint committee a new Board of Trustees, consisting of Methodist Ministers, Methodist Laymen, and gentlemen not members of the Society, in equal numbers, has been nominated, who will meet at Carlisle, to organize, on Thursday, the 6th of June. Those appointed on behalf of the Philadelphia Conference are—

Rev. Samuel Harvey,	Dr. J. M. Keagy,
Rev. Joseph Lybrand,	John Antes, Esq.
Rev. Charles Pitman,	Thomas A. Budd, Esq.
Rev. Joseph Holdich,	Benj. Matthias, Esq.
Dr. M. Anderson,	Samuel Parker, Esq.
J. B. Longacre, Esq.	Dr. J. Higgins,
Richard Benson, Esq.	—— Hicks, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.	Dr. J. Roberts.

Both committees also joined unanimously in the nomination of the Hon. John McLean, and Bishop Emory, as ex-officio members of the Board.

Arrangements will be immediately made by the new Board, for re-opening the College under the direction of able and experienced professors, and on a basis which will ensure the permanent usefulness of the Institution.

ATROCIOUS AND DIABOLICAL MURDER.

A friend and correspondent residing in Telfair county, Ga. has forwarded to us, under date of 10th inst. the following account of the late murder of a respectable citizen of that county.

In the county of Telfair, Georgia, on the evening of the 29th ult. as Capt. HUGH COOK was returning home from the village of Jacksonville, from which place he lived seven miles, he was met or waylaid, it is thought, by two miscreants, (as the signs of two were plainly seen,) and shot with a short gun, when three miles and a half from the village. Three of the shot entered different parts of his body, and disabled him so that he fell from his horse—his horse was also wounded. He was found the same evening, by one of his negro men, who obtained the assistance of Mr. Leslie, the nearest neighbor, and carried him to the house. He was speechless from the moment he was found, and died at the house of Mr. Leslie, on Wednesday morning following the first of May.

Two individuals, Wm. Parker and Lazarus Williams, were strongly suspected of having committed this shocking and sneaking murder, the former being the father-in-law of Capt. Cook and the latter his (Parker's) overseer. The citizens of Jacksonville and others, immediately procured a warrant for these men, and had them both arrested; and on the 6th of May, they were brought before the proper officers, and examined as to the charges alleged against them. About twenty witnesses were sworn, and their whole evidence tended to confirm the opinion before prevalent, that they were alone guilty. The latter individual, the overseer, has always been considered a lawless vagrant, a fit subject to be hired as an assassin; but Parker, the father-in-law of Capt. Cook, has hitherto made a show of religion, but his deadly malice and confirmed rancour against the unfortunate Capt. Cook, was most clearly and conclusively proven at the examination, by the pastor of his church, who is one of the most respectable clergymen in our country, as well as by several other respectable witnesses. The result was, that, the four persons who composed the court, all entertained the same opinion, and they unanimously agreed to commit the prisoners to Telfair county jail, for further trial at the Superior Court, to be held on the third Monday in October next.

The indignation and rage of every class of citizens of the county, in which the crime was committed, has scarcely ever been equalled in any community. Not a single voice has yet been raised in favor of these men, and conviction rests on the mind of every person that the perpetrators will be seasonably brought to condign punishment. All the evidence elicited at their examination for commitment was taken down by Col. Graham, Attorney in behalf of the state, which will be preserved until their trial, to compare with future evidence—it is now in the hands of one of the Court.

Capt. Cook was universally considered a worthy, peaceable and useful citizen—was a native of Dauphin county, N. C. in which county he was raised, from whence he removed to Georgia ten or twelve years before his death—was very charitable to the poor, and served several years as Sheriff and deputy Sheriff of the county in which he died. He was thirty-five years of age—has left a widow and also an orphan son, not more than two years of age, besides two helpless sisters, who were dependant on him for a home and for support, and who are now left without one near relation.

A two story frame building, situated at the corner of Washington and Cedar street, New York, was destroyed by fire, on Monday afternoon. The lower story was occupied by T. L. Watson & Co. block and pump makers, and the second story as a carpenter's shop. One or two families also resided in the house. Loss estimated at $1400. During the raging of this fire, says the Commercial, we witnessed a providential preservation of one of the firemen. He had the pipe, and was on the ladder, playing in the upper window, when the roof gave way, and a part of it falling forward, struck the fireman from the ladder, when a brother fireman who was below caught hold of him by his dress, and saved him from a fall which would probably have caused his death. The fireman thus saved, nothing daunted by his fall, remounted the ladder and took hold of the pipe.

MR. ATKINSON,—From my defective manuscript perhaps, there is an error in one of the names mentioned in the Tale of the Moravian Indians.* If the name was one adopted as fictitious, it might pass; but Slover was a real character—his name as printed, appears to have been Stover. This man had been made a prisoner when a boy, by the same tribe who captured him, and had been adopted into one of their families; when, therefore, he was taken and recognized, he was treated as a renegado; but under circumstances bordering on the incredible, when doomed to an excruciating death, he made his escape.

When mentioning the names of those from the neighborhood of Washington, Pennsylvania, who fell in Crawford's campaign, I forgot John Campbell, who was shot through the brain in the brief battle with the Indians. There were also others who perished in this disastrous expedition, whose names never reached my ear.

MARK BANCROFT.

* Published in the May number of the Casket, and which may now be found on our first page.

The following paragraph was designed for insertion in our last paper, in connexion with Dr. Zollickoffer's advertisement of *Carriage Wheel Guards*, but was received too late.

Having obtained "*Letters Patent*," I shall prosecute any person, to the full extent of the law, who shall infringe on my *exclusive* right and liberty of making, constructing, using, or vending my apparatus, as I have not as yet authorized any individual so to do, in any shape or form. Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

WILLIAM ZOLLICKOFFER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—MAY 21.

LARCENY.—Watchman Ingraham brought up a prisoner, named Wm. H. Weeks, whom, he stated, he had found rifling the dry goods store at the corner of Sergeant and Tenth streets. The watchman, in passing the corner, between 1 and 2 o'clock, thought that he heard a foot fall upon the stone floor, and placing his ear to the key-hole, distinctly heard the gentleman parading from shelf to shelf, lightening them of their cumbrous burthens and placing them in a situation to be easily transported. When he had finished his collection, the watch proceeded in silence to his box, lit his torch, took a fellow-watch with him, forced the door, and made Mr. Weeks prisoner. He was committed.

APPROPRIATIONS.—The appropriations made at the last session of Congress, were briefly as follows:

Civil list for 1833	$2,897,887 90
Military service do.	4,766,036 40
Pensions do.	629,917 00
Naval service do.	3,860,963 28
Indian Department, treaties, annuities, &c.	2,206,696 76
Improvements of harbors, rivers, and roads, and surveys,	1,086,923 30
Public buildings and grounds, penitentiary, &c.	89,809 00
Miscellaneous	733,880 00
Private claims	33,011 19
Amount of definite appropriations made 2d session of 22d Congress	$16,300,864 83

TERRIFIC THUNDER SHOWER.

On Tuesday afternoon of last week, a storm of wind and rain, accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, passed over this town and vicinity. The atmosphere was highly charged with electricity, and the whole force of the elements seemed to concentrate and expend themselves just here. The lightning was intensely vivid, and the thunder deafening and terrific. Within the compass of eight miles around Northampton, the lightning struck in no less than nine places, and probably it did in many others not known or observed.

At the Factory Village, a tenement was struck by the lightning, and one of the occupants—an English woman, mother of six young children—almost instantly killed. The fluid spent part of its force upon a tree near the corner of the house, and the remainder descended a beam, near where she was sitting. She breathed a few minutes, but never spoke after the shock. The family came to this country last summer, and were worthy and industrious, but poor in circumstances. When the husband, who was absent at the time of the calamity, returned, unconscious of the fate of his wife, and found his six little orphans in tears, and gathered round the lifeless remains of their mother, the better feelings of human nature prevailed, rendering the scene unutterably agonizing.

A tree in the upper part of King street was shivered in pieces, and what is most curious, a pair of oxen, yoked together, were separated by the shock. The lightning struck the centre of the yoke, burst it to pieces, and liberated the animals without inflicting the slightest injury! A barn in the meadows had a hard *hit*, but it withstood the shock triumphantly. A house also was struck in Hadley, and the fluid spread itself into almost every room, but the injury was not extensive. In neither of the above cases was fire communicated, otherwise the damage would have been serious and alarming.—*Northampton (Mass.) Courier.*

RACES ON THE CENTREVILLE (L. I.) COURSE.—The New York Gazette, of Tuesday, gives this account of the races on the Centreville Course:

"The first day's trotting purse, 3 mile heats, in harness, was won by Screwdriver in two heats, beating his competitors Cato and Macduff. This was one of the most interesting trots ever seen on the Centreville Course. Time, 1st heat, 8 min. 8 sec.; 2d heat, 8 min. 21 sec.

"Cato was distanced the 1st heat, but the way Screwdriver was pushed to his work from the commencement is without parallel, and although Macduff did not win the pennies, he proved himself one of the greatest horses in this country.

"The following horses are entered for the $200 purse, 3 miles and repeat, under the saddle, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; Mr. Chichester's horse Charley, Mr. Lewis's Collector, Mr. Hicks's Jaffier, Mr. Conklin's Prospect. Great sport is expected."

SLAVERY AND ITS INCIDENTS.

UNION-TOWN, (Pa.) May 15.

About a fortnight ago, a Mr. Scott and another gentleman residing at or near Morgantown, Va. came over the Virginia line into the southern part of this county for the purpose of apprehending a negro man whom they claimed as a runaway slave. In the attempt to take him a violent scuffle ensued. The negro being armed with a knife or dirk, defended himself with desperate vigor, and succeeded in making his escape. Scott was seriously wounded in the abdomen, an incision having been made in it, through which his bowels protruded, and a small incision was made in the bowels themselves. Medical assistance was furnished as soon as possible, and the patient removed to New Geneva, where, we understand, his situation not permitting him to be removed by land, he was put on board a canoe and transported to Morgantown.

On Friday last, a family consisting of a mother and five children, who have been living in this place for three or four years, were apprehended under a warrant issued by the Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of this State, and taken into custody of a Special Deputy to Pittsburg. They are claimed as the property of the heirs of J. Paine, who reside in Preston county, Va. The same persons had been previously apprehended by one of the heirs, and having been brought before one of the Associate Justices of this county under a writ of habeas corpus, were ordered to be discharged. Immediately after the second apprehension of the negroes, a suit was commenced by the father of the children, who is admitted to be free, against the executor who instituted this second proceeding, and bail in $1000 demanded.

Not being able to give this security, the executor has been committed to prison, and is now in close confinement.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that the District Judge has decided in favour of the negroes, who consequently have been released.—*Democ.*

Another nefarious proceeding of the American Tariff has just come to our knowledge. We are assured on good authority, that it has been engaged for months in pulling off the roofs of houses in London. The duty on pig lead was laid at three cents a pound, and on sheet lead still higher; but *old* lead was left unenumerated, and therefore subject to an ad valorem duty of fifteen per cent. only. The consequence was, that in England old lead for the American market became more valuable than the new; so much so that the lead roofs which had lain for a hundred years, were torn off and new ones put on, just to furnish old lead for brother Jonathan.—*Jour. of Com.*

Pawnbroker's Sale

OF Summer Clothing.—On Monday Morning, May 27th, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 67 Chesnut street, will be sold a large and extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Bed Clothes, &c. [illegible]

N. B. The above sale will commence at 9 o'clock precisely, and continue till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the articles are of good quality, and will be sold without reserve.

may 25—1t* M. THOMAS, Auc.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

A popular Periodical, conducted by an Association of Physicians. Published Monthly, by S. C. Atkinson, Philada.

"Health—the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss."

THE primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. [illegible]

TERMS—The JOURNAL OF HEALTH will appear in numbers of 32 pages each, [illegible]

1833. MAY.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
25 SATURDAY,	4 43	7 15	6 22	
26 SUNDAY,	4 44	7 16	7 30	D. H. M.
27 MONDAY,	4 44	7 16	8 48	
28 TUESDAY,	4 43	7 17	10 6	
29 WEDNESDAY,	4 42	7 18	11 12	Full 3 7 47
30 THURSDAY,	4 41	7 19		Last 11 1 46
31 FRIDAY,	4 41	7 19	0 20	New 19 6 38
1 SATURDAY,	4 40	7 20	1 11	First 26 5 39

The Annual Celebration of the Schools attached to the "Diocesan Sunday School Society of Pennsylvania, auxiliary to the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union," will be held in St. Paul's Church, this day.—Services to commence at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. The lower floor of the church will be exclusively appropriated for the use of the Schools.

WM. ROBINSON, Sec.

WASHINGTON GRAYS.—Parade for inspection (summer uniform) on Monday, the 27th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. By command of Captain Wood.

J. H. HAUSE, 1st Serg.

MARRIAGES.

On 5th day, 16th inst. at Friends' Meeting, Abington, NEWLIN SCHOFIELD, to SARAH T. MATHER, both of the above place.

On Saturday morning, the 18th inst. by the Rev'd Albert Barnes, ALBERT G. THORP, of Augusta, Geo., to MARGARET LADAW, daughter of the late Cadet Burgesse, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. W. H. Delancy, D. D. Mr. DANIEL SMITH, to Miss HANNAH S. LEWIS, daughter of the late Reeve Lewis, Esq. all of this city.

On Wednesday morning, the 15th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, SAMUEL A. LEWIS, to MARGARET KOLLOCK, both of this city.

By the Rev. Wm. Cooper, 13th inst. Mr. GEORGE WORK, to Miss MARY WORTHY, all of Southwark.

On Thursday, the 16th inst. by Alderman McMichael, RICHARD W. KARS, of Burlington county, N. J. to MARY D. daughter of Samuel C. Howell, of the same place.

On Tuesday evening, 14th inst. at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. ZACHARIAH B. ZIEGLER, Printer, formerly of York, Pa. to Miss MARY ANN BECKENBACH, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday the 15th inst. by Thomas M. Rush, Esq. of Spring Garden, Mr. SAMUEL MCCOLLIN, to Miss ANN JANE WONDERLY, both of the city of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, 21st inst. at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. JOHN BARR, to Miss CATHARINE JANE ENGLISH, both of this city.

In Frankford, on Wednesday evening, 15th inst. by the Rev. George Sheets, Mr. WILLIAM WHITAKER, of Cedar Grove, Oxford township, to Miss MARY ADAMS, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Livingston, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, of Blockley township, to Miss MATILDA RUHL, of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Charles W. Gardner, Mr. CHARLES J. DORRIS, of Philadelphia, to Miss ADELIA R. CARPENTER, of Baltimore.

On Monday evening, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Bishop White, Mr. JOSEPH R. GRAVES, of Reading, Pa. to Miss MARGARET P. eldest daughter of the late Gen. Thomas J. Rogers, formerly of Easton, Pa.

At St. Catharines, Upper Canada, on the 24th of April, JOHN D. MUNFORD, Esq. of Richmond, Va. to Miss ELIZABETH M. NORTHRUP, only daughter of Commodore Northrup, of the former place.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. JOHN G. LENOIR, to Miss MARY ANN SIGN.

On Tuesday evening, 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tyng, Mr. EDWARD WHEELAN, to Miss SARAH PURNELL, daughter Lemuel Franklin, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Tyng, Mr. ROBERT HOWELL, to CATHARINE, daughter of Lemuel Franklin, Esq. all of this city.

In Doylestown, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Aaron, Mr. JOHN CHILCOTT, of Philadelphia co. to Miss HANNAH PICKER, of Bucks co.

DEATHS.

On Monday morning, after a short illness, JOHN REED, Sen. in the 60th year of his age.

On Monday morning, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. JOSEPHINE SWAIM, wife of Mr. James Swaim.

On Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, Captain JOHN CUSHING, in the 37th year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 17th inst. on board the U. S. ship Franklin, of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, Capt. JOSEPH C. HALL, of the U. S. Marine Corps.

In New York, on Thursday evening, LOUISA C. second daughter of the late William Livingston, Esq. in the 17th year of her age.

In Mifflintown, Pa. Mrs. KINKEAD, in the 81st year of her age.

At Sea, from ship Franklin, of New Bedford, Capt. Priam P. Brook, master, of Rochester; William L. B. Hammond, of do. aged 20; Sylvanus Bowles, of do. aged 18; George W. Leonard, of do.; Manuel Pauldingg, of Fayal, and an Italian boy.—It is supposed the boat in which they were, was carried down by a whale.

On Sunday, after a long and protracted illness, which he bore with christian resignation, Mr. JOHN ALLISON, grain measurer, in the 66th year of his age.

On Thursday evening, 16th inst. after a short but severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, HENRY A. CHEW, in his 21st year.

In Cincinnati, on Friday, the 3d inst. J. M. LOPEZ, for many years prompter in the Philadelphia and Baltimore Theatres.

Drowned, at Savannah, 9th May, SAMUEL THOMPSON, seaman, of brig Frances, a native of London.

On Friday, in the 75th year of her age, Mrs. MARY ANN BELAIR.

On Thursday evening, 16th inst. CATHARINE WETMERILL, infant daughter of Wm. and Mary Wilson.

At Sunbury, on Saturday, 11th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. CATHARINE JOSEPHINE, wife of James A. Gilmer, and daughter of Cornelius and Catharine Comegys, of this city, in the 27th year of her age.

On the 16th inst. HENRY WHITFORD, aged 23 years.

On Thursday, 16th inst. MARY, daughter of Thomas M. Potts, aged two years and two months.

Of Scarlet Fever, at their father's residence, White Marsh, Montgomery county, on the 14th inst. MARY T. aged 18 years, and on the 16th inst. DERBY ANN, aged 5 years, daughters of Joseph Mather.

In the harbor of Matanzas, on the 27th April last, on his return to his family in this city, Major JOHN WILSON, formerly of Charleston, S. C. and of late, principal Engineer on the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road.

At New Orleans, on the 30th ult. WILLIAM VANDEGRIFT, Esq. Inspector of the U. S. Revenue.

On Wednesday, the 22d inst. after a long and painful illness, Miss MARY COLLINS, in the 30th year of her age.

On Wednesday afternoon, 22d inst. of a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, CHARLES B. LONG, in the 25th year of his age.

The deaths in Philadelphia, during the past week, were 84—43 adults and 41 children. 20 under one year of age. 7 were from the almshouse—14 people of color—14 by consumption.

There were 93 deaths in New York last week—of whom 24 were men, 19 women, 23 boys, and 26 girls. 37 died under 5 years of age, and 19 by consumption.

There were 17 deaths in the city of Cincinnati, during the week ending on the 8th inst. of which 7 were by Cholera, viz.—John Fosley, aged 45; Wm. Cooper, 27; Rebecca Maywood, 51; Polly Spencer, colored woman, 51; Edith Dugan, 34; Daniel Bachelor, 69; Mary Harden, 25.

"ENCOURAGE NATIVE TALENT."

WRITING,

PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL, taught in an elegant style, at No. 42 Chesnut Street, two doors above Second, by John Curran, a native of Philadelphia.

Hours of attendance from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply at the Academy, No. 42 Chesnut Street.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George M. Dallas,	Roberts Vaux,
Hon. Joel B. Sutherland,	Benjamin Duncan,
Messrs. Wetherill & Brothers,	H. Underwood,
Cooper & Dunton,	William R. Thompson, Esq.

may 25—6*

FORTUNE'S BOWER,

93 CHESNUT STREET.

IN the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 6, which drew on the 20th of April, we had the pleasure of selling the capital prize of 30,000 dollars, in a whole ticket to a gentleman of this city, and also of paying him over the money within two days after the drawing. Also, on Monday morning we had the pleasure of informing one of our distant patrons of his having purchased at our house the capital prize of 6,000 dollars in the Maryland Lottery.

New York Consolidated Lottery,

Extra Class, No. 15, to be drawn on Wednesday, May 29th, 1833, 66 No. 10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000	1 prize of	5,000
1 do.	10,000	100 do.	1,000

Tickets 10 dollars, shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,

Class number 11, for 1833, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 1st of June, at 4 o'clock, P. M. 66 number lottery, ten drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	15,000	1 prize of	10,000
1 do.	10,000	1 do.	2,000
1 do.	15,000	10 do.	1,000

Tickets 5 dollars, shares in proportion.

Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania,

Class No. 12, for 1833, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, 15th June, 1833, at 4 o'clock, P. M. 66 number Lottery, ten drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	20,000	1 prize of	2,500
1 do.	8,000	1 do.	1,500
1 do.	4,000	50 do.	1,000
1 do.	3,000		

Tickets 6 dollars, shares in proportion.

[illegible]

All orders from the interior of the State, or any part of the Union, will be promptly attended to, if directed to

may —25 J. J. ROBINSON, 93 Chesnut st. Stock & Exch. Broker, Phila.

Charles H. & John F. White's

Upholstery and Cabinet Furniture Ware Rooms,

NOS. 107 and 109 Walnut street, [illegible] CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY [illegible]

may 25—3mo*

Single Copies of this Paper

May be obtained every Saturday, at the Publication Office, and at the following places:—

R. Redman's, No. 121 South 11th street.
Wm. H. Morgan & Son, 272 Market street.
Joseph Crowley, 405 Market street.
Mrs. Hanse, No. 150 South Second street.
David Clark, 118 North Fourth street.
G. W. Mentz, 73 Race street.
B. Bramell, 572 North Second street.

Post Office.—Arrival and Departure of Mails.

ARRIVALS.		CLOSES.	
Eastern	about 6 A. M.	Eastern	at 3 P. M.
Southern	11 P. M.	Southern	3 A. M.
Western	4 & 8 P. M.	Western	4 A. M. & 9 P. M.

Next week will be Published

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

FOR JUNE, 1833.

EMBELLISHMENTS—

The Fisherman's Return, a fine steel engraving; The Tomb of Talma; Pere la Chaise; Cathedral at Rheims; View of Mauch Chunk; MUSIC—The Orphan's Prayer.

CONTENTS.

[illegible]

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, No. 12 Hudson's Alley, a few doors south of 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Imitation Tuscan Bonnets,

CHEAPER than ever, at No. 258 Market street, above 8th, north side.

[illegible]

Just received from New York,

[illegible]

The above goods will be sold either wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other store in the city. Call and examine—Open in the evening.

may 25—3t

FRIENDS' BOOKS.

GEORGE FOX'S Works, The Quaker; Bailey's Works; Friend, or Advocate of Truth; Clarkson's Review; Barclay's Sermons; Wetherall's Sermons; Stabler's Sermons; Trials of Friends in Philadelphia; and Ohio; Jackson's Tour among the Indians; Shewen's Works; Mason's Works; Heralds of Truth, and a great variety of other FRIENDS' BOOKS, at very low prices. For sale by

DAVID CLARK, No. 118 N. Fourth street,
EVAN LEWIS, No. 94 North Fifth street.
S. C. ATKINSON, Sat. Evening Post.—and
THOMAS H. JACKSON,

jan 26—tf 429 Pearl St., corner of Rose st. New York.

The Subscriber

WISHING to employ a young man of moral character, steady habits, handy and industrious, and who is capable of taking charge of a set of Grist and Saw Mills; has the use of tools; and capable of repairing any part if necessary. Good wages will be given—and is a healthy part of the country. Any one wishing to be employed, will address the subscriber by letter. I wish him to come well recommended.

WM. SHIVERS, Sen'r.

may 25—4t Rock Mills, Hancock Co. Georgia.

Bristol Boarding School

FOR GIRLS.

IN this Seminary are taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Book-keeping, Plain Needlework, the Elements of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, Botany, History and Composition, together with such other branches as the progress of the children may render expedient.

The price for Boarding and Tuition is twenty-five dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, payable in advance. Washing twenty-five cents per dozen. Class Books are furnished free of expense—other Books and Stationary charged at the customary prices. [illegible]

To those who wish it, the French language will be taught by an experienced teacher, at no additional charge of six dollars per quarter.

[illegible]

DAVID LUKENS.

Parents and guardians are respectfully referred to—

ANTHONY TAYLOR, JOHN PAXSON, JOSEPH WARNER, WILLIAM LAING, — Bristol.
DR. JOHN MOORE, SAMUEL C. SPACKMAN, JESSE W. NEWPORT, JOHN B. ELLISON, — Philadelphia.
THOMAS H. JACKSON, New York.

5mo 25—3t

SEAL PRESSES

OF a superior quality for Banks and Public Offices, with Screws of all descriptions, for Paper Mills, Tobacconists, Book Binders, and Cider Presses. Also, Screws for Raising Mill Stones, Jack Screws for raising buildings, with an assortment of Standing Presses on hand.

Iron Fire Proof Doors for Banks and Counting Houses, for sale on reasonable terms. Jack Screws hired to Builders for raising frame buildings. Apply to EVANS & CORSON,

5th mo 25—4t 33 Broad street, Phila.

Information Wanted.

WHEREAS a certain John Murtagh and Mary Murtagh have been absent from their friends a number of years, and Mary especially has been known to have lived a wandering life, travelling from Philadelphia through Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, and other adjoining counties; but has not been heard from for the last three years, and it having become of much importance to their friends to obtain some knowledge of them—it is earnestly requested, that if any person can give information of either of them, whether dead or alive, it may be of much benefit to the individuals, as well as to the family. A letter to that effect, directed to Samuel M'Clellan, in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, and left at the Haverford post-office, will be thankfully received.

may 25—4t* SAMUEL M'CLELLAN.

Dr. Godman's Rambles of a Naturalist.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY of this week, contains Dr. Godman's celebrated "Rambles of a Naturalist," now first collected, and a brief Memoir of the author, by Dr. Drake of Cincinnati.

Also, Reminiscences of a Voyage to India, by a Physician of Philadelphia, describing the remote animals of the ocean, [illegible]

This number also contains a Biographical Memoir of the late Dr. John Leyden, by Sir Walter Scott.

Subjects treated in the Rambles of a Naturalist.—Pleasures of wandering in pursuit of subjects for contemplation; [illegible]

Next week, *Waltham*, a new novel, being the third volume of the Library of Romance, edited by Leitch Ritchie. This work considered very cheap in London at $1.50, will be supplied to the readers of the Circulating Library, for about twenty cents!

The Select Circulating Library is published once a week, and punctually delivered to subscribers in town and country, for $5 per annum.

Subscriptions received at the publication office, No. 6 North Eighth street, by

may 25—1t ADAM WALDIE.

Tour through France & Italy.

GREENBANK'S PERIODICAL LIBRARY of the ensuing week will conclude the History of Peter the Great, and commence Raikes's Tour through France and Italy.—Contents of the Tour: [illegible]

may 25—1t

Pocket Map.

A NEW and beautiful edition of the Pocket Map of the city of New York, is just published by Mr. Wm. Hooker. In addition to a correct plan of the streets, rivers, roads, &c. the Map contains a notice of the location of all the principal public buildings, churches, &c. It is highly recommended to strangers and residents, and will be found of much convenience. It is for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Book Store, Circulating Library, and Office of the Casket, S. E. Post, &c. &c. No. 421 Pearl, corner of Rose street, New York, by

THOS. H. JACKSON, Agent.

N. B. An error of the compositor occurred in reference to the above advertisement, last week, which we now correct.

may 25—2t Editor.

Galloons.

A FEW thousand pieces of Paris make chain silk galloons, just received and for sale, very cheap for cash, at the south east corner of Fifth and Spruce streets. Also, super black and colored English silk galloons, shoe bobbin, super C. P. blacking, &c.

L. H. WIGGINS.

Wanted

A FEW good Stocksetters, to whom constant employment will be given. Apply 51 N. Fourth st.

To Cash Purchasers.

SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, &c.

THE subscriber having commenced business since the reduction of the duties, is enabled to offer inducements to those who purchase for cash at extremely low prices. JOHN GUTEY, No. 173 Market st. north side, above 6th.

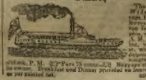
Schuylkill Coal.

SUPERIOR quality of Schuylkill Coal for sale, for family use or shipping. Apply to John W. Downing, No. 42 Market street, or the 2nd wharf above Spruce street on the Schuylkill.

march 9—3mo*

For Wilmington & Philadelphia,

DAILY,



The Steamboat Wilmington, Capt. Henry Read, leaves Wilmington for Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and returning, leaves Arch st. wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, at two, P. M. Fare 75 cents.—Baggage at the risk of the owners. Breakfast and Dinner provided on board. Freight as per printed list.

april 13—tf

THE OLIO

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful Jollity;
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter, holding both his sides.

From Fraser's Magazine.

THE PROPHECY OF PLENTY FOR THE YEAR MDCCCXXXIII.

Listen, good reader! I sing unto thee
The Plenty we'll have in the year thirty-three!

ENGLAND IN 1833.

Plenty of changes, and all for the worse,
Plenty of blessings exchanged for one curse;
Plenty of nostrums that never were tried,
Plenty of liberty, all on one side.
Plenty to overturn, few to uphold;
Plenty of Poverty, great lack of gold;
Plenty of promises and nothing to hold,
Plenty of paupers all gaping for land;
Plenty of dupes to a handful of knaves,
Plenty of freemen fast verging to slaves,
Plenty of Atheists scoffing at God,
Plenty of faction at home and abroad;
Plenty of colonies cutting adrift,
Plenty of demagogues lending a lift;
Plenty of newspapers springing the mine,
Plenty of readers to think it all fine.

Plenty of projects with misery fraught,
Plenty of fools by no precedents taught;
Plenty of Quixotry—still in the wrong,
Plenty of humming, that cannot last long,
Plenty of lawgivers, "tatter'd and torn,"
Plenty of delegates letter'd and sworn;
Plenty of Noblemen swamping the peers,
Plenty Conservatives all by the ears;
Plenty of gentlemen cutting their throats,
Plenty of waverers turning their coats;
Plenty of rogues with it all their own way,
Plenty of honest men skulking away;
Plenty of Whigs to send England to ruin,
Plenty of Tories to let them be doing.

Plenty of meddling without a pretence,
Plenty of war that is all for "offence;"
Plenty of mitres that tottering sit,
Plenty of churches with notice to quit.
Plenty of ancestry, just to disown,
Plenty of rats undermining the Throne;
Plenty to-day to work mischief and sorrow,
Plenty to vote a republic to-morrow.

Counsellor Dunning.—Counsellor Dunning was cross-examining an old woman, who was an evidence in a case of assault, respecting the identity of the defendant. "Was he a tall man?" says he. "Not very tall; much about the size of your honour." "Was he well looked?" "Not very; much like your honour." "Did he squint?" "A little; but not so much as your honour."

A wag stepped into a cellar in South Market street, Albany, and inquired the price of Oranges. "One cent a piece *wholesale*, and sixpence *retail*." "Then, if you please, (at the same time throwing a cent upon the counter) I'll take that fine plump fellow at *wholesale*."

General Washington's Motion.—In 1817, in a debate in the house of Delegates, on the bill relative to a map of Virginia, in which something was said of military roads, Mr. Mercer L. related and applied an anecdote of General Washington, which he had received from a member of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States. The subject of power to be given the New Congress, relative to a standing army, was on the tapis. A member made a motion that Congress should be restricted to a standing army not exceeding *five thousand* at any one time. Gen. Washington, who, being chairman, could not offer a motion, whispered to a member from Maryland, to amend the motion, by providing that no foreign enemy should invade the United States at any one time, with more than *three thousand troops*.

JUDGE COOPER.—This man, who is one of the ringleaders of the Nullification party in South Carolina, is an Englishman by birth, was formerly a resident of Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the whiskey insurrection of this State. He is now President of Columbia College. A Columbia, S.C. correspondent of one of the Boston papers, gives the following description of him; and we may add from our personal knowledge of the Judge, that he is about the most unseemly lump of flesh we wished to look upon; his head round and bald like a pumpkin, and his face about as expressive as a midsummer oyster; talents he doubtless has, but he must be an exception to the general rules of physiognomy.

"He is just the oddest sight that ever was; an accurate description of him would be a burlesque on humanity; short legs, stooping, hump back, slovenly dressed, and wearing an old white fur hat. He rides a small, bobtail, pacing horse, and when they are under weigh it seems as if the devil was making off with his last load."—*Paul Pry.*

RAZORS.—The term razor, as applied to the instrument which we shave with, is supposed to be derived from the word *rase*, to cut or pull down, to leave nothing standing. Razors are mentioned by Homer.—Before English manufacturers excelled in cutlery, razors were imported from Palermo in Italy, or rather Sicily.

AVERAGE DURATION OF LIFE.—Nothing is more proverbially uncertain than the duration of human life, where the maxim is applied to an individual; yet there are few things less subject to fluctuation than the average duration of a multitude of individuals. The number of deaths happening amongst persons of our own acquaintance is frequently very different in different years; and it is not an uncommon event that this number shall be double, treble, or even many times larger in one year than in the next succeeding. If we consider larger societies of individuals, as the inhabitants of a village or small town, the number of deaths ...

Employment of Materials of Little Value.—"The skins used by the gold-beater are produced from the offal of animals. The hoofs of horses and cattle, and other horny refuse, are employed in the production of the prussiate of potash, that beautiful, yellow, crystalized salt which is exhibited in the shops of some of our chemists. The worn out stove-pans and the tin-ware of our kitchens, when beyond the reach of the tinker's art, are not utterly worthless. We sometimes meet carts loaded with old tin kettles and worn out iron coal-scuttles traversing our streets. These have not yet completed their useful course; the less corroded parts are cut into strips, punched with small holes, and varnished with a coarse black varnish for the use of the trunk-maker, who protects the edges and angles of his boxes with them; the remainder is conveyed to the manufacturing chemists in the out-skirts of the town, who employ them in conjunction with pyroligneous acid in making black dye for the use of callico-printers."—P. 10—*Babbage on Manufactories.*

BLOWPIPE SIMPLIFIED.—A modification of the blowpipe has been contrived by Mr. Dangers, and is described by the *Bulletin d'Encouragement*, which has simplicity and cheapness to recommend it. A wooden clamp with a screw underneath to attach it to the edge of a table, has a hole bored vertically through it in front, and to this hole underneath is attached a tube, to the other end of which a bladder is tied. Another tube which terminates with a jet piece, is attached to the hole above. It is obvious that if this bladder be inflated, and its sides pressed together by the knees of the operators or by any other means, a stream of air will issue through the jet, and maintain the flame of the lamp. To keep up the supply of air a mouth-tube is inserted into a lateral opening in front of the clamp, and which reaches upwards to a convenient height for the mouth. By blowing into this tube occasionally, the supply of air in the bladder is preserved, and to prevent its return a valve is placed at the end of the mouth-tube. This valve is simply a piece of cork, fashioned to a conical opening in a tin or brass piece adjusted to the end of the tube. A short wire fastened to the cork passes freely through a little guide, and is provided with a catch to keep it just within the conical opening. The mouth-tube may consist of two pieces, one sliding into the other, so as to be readily adjusted to any convenient length. The lamp should be covered when in action, with a hood having two openings, one in front for the admission of the blowpipe, and the other opposite for the exit of the jet of flame. The air may be forced out of the bladder mechanically, by surrounding it with a coarse net of twine, and hanging a weight to the bottom of it. This blowpipe unites great simplicity to cheapness and facility of adjustment.

Rural Economist.

From the American Rail Road Journal.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO FARMERS' WORK FOR MAY.

SALT.—At this season of the year, when live stock are changed from dry hay to green pasturage, the effect on them is very considerable. Their offal, from being comparatively dry and hard, immediately becomes of a liquid consistency. To prevent this sudden weakening effect, give a little salt dissolved in a little bran or meal and water, which will greatly increase the thriving of cattle. In Germany portable sheds are put up in the fields for shelter, with salt constantly kept in a suitable vessel. A few quarts of bran wet and salted, and given to cows two or three times in a week when they are turned to grass, will yield a great ...

VEGETABLE NUTRITION.

The Pennsylvania Company
For insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

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Plain Colored India Satin.

Removal.—Lewis Roper, M.D.

Patent Fly Net

Removal.—Wm. D. Moore,

Geo. W. Carpenter's
COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT. HEPATICA TRILOBA.

Pioneer Line of Coaches,

Panorama of the City of Mexico,

WASHINGTON HALL.

Patent Improved Hydrant.

To Let.

Spanish Dollars.

New & Fashionable Repository,

FANCY SOAPS.

COSMETICS.

R. & W. Wilson,

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

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Carpet Weaving.

Dr. Paschall's Golden Drops.

The Book of Nature.

THE BOOK OF NATURE.

TETTER Ointment.

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E. & P. Snyder

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Removal.

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Look Here!—10 per ct. Saved.

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A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

A New System of Penmanship.

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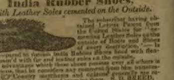
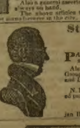
With Leather Soles cemented on the Outside.



Jacob Sennett,

Striking Profile LIKENESSES

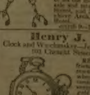


Notice to Manufacturers,

GIDEON COX.

Coal Grates and Fenders

J. L. Van Horn,



Henry J. Pepper,